BOSTON UNIVERSITY

GRADUATE SCHOOL

THESIS

....

THE USE OF THE DETERMINATIVE DEPENDENT COMPOUNDS (TATPURUSHA) IN THE STORY OF NALA

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Submitted by

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AN OUTLINE

OF

THE USE OF THE DETERMINATIVE DEPENDENT COMPOUNDS(TATPURUSHA)

IN THE STORY OF NALA

Pages 1-5.

I. From its earliest period, Sanskrit made use of compound words, formed by the combination of words of different declensions and treated as simple words. These compounds fall principally into three classes:-

1. Determinative Compounds(Tatpurusha)
   A. Dependent compounds
   B. Descriptive compounds
2. Aggregative or Copulative Compounds(Dvandva)
3. Secondary Adjective Compounds

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II. The Determinative Dependent Compounds

1. These determinative dependent compounds are divided into two classes:-

A. Noun compounds

p. 6 - 22 In these compounds the final member is a noun with the first part in some case relation(very often a genitive)to the second.

B. Adjective compounds

A few of these have an adjective as a final member but very often the last word is a par-

p. 22 - 33 ticiple or root, which, if it ends in a short vowel, generally adds a त . This second member usually refers to a noun and stands in

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OF

THE USE OF THE DETERMINATIVE DEPENDENT COMPOUNDS(TATPURUSHA)

IN THE EPOCH OF MALA

Pages 1-8.

I. From its earliest period, Sanskrit made use of compound words, formed by the combination of words of different denominations and treated as simple words. These compounds fall principally into three classes:-

1. Determinative Compounds(Tatpurusha)

A. Dependent compounds

B. Descriptive compounds

2. Copulative or Copulative Compounds(Dvandva)

3. Secondary Adjective Compounds

Pages 8 - 25

II. The Determinative Dependent Compounds

1. These determinative dependent compounds are divided into two classes:-

A. Noun compounds

p. 4 - 22 In these compounds the final member is a noun with the first part in some case relation(very often a genitive)to the second.

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A few of these have an adjective as a final member but very often the last word is a participle or root, which, if it ends in a short vowel, generally adds a $\sqrt{t}$. This second member usually refers to a noun and stands in

p. 22 - 25

any case relation.

2. The determinative dependent compounds in the Story of Nala, classified according to the classes described in section one.

   A. The more frequent use of section one, A
   p. 34 or B.

   B. The repeated use of a compound.

THE USE OF THE DETERMINATIVE-DEPENDENT COMPOUNDS(TATPURUSHA)

IN THE STORY OF NALA

From its earliest period, one of the most striking features of the Sanskrit language is the frequent use of compounds, formed by the combination of stems belonging to different declensions, which are then treated as simple words. In the Vedas are seldom found compounds of more than two elements. In later Sanskrit, however, as the style became more elaborate, the compounds became correspondingly more difficult and more than the two elements occur.

There are three principal classes of Sanskrit compounds:-

1. Determinative Compounds(Tatpurusha)

   A. Dependent Compounds

   These dependent compounds are divided into two classes. The first group consists of noun compounds, in which the second member holds some case relation to the first member. This case relationship may be of any kind but seems most often to be a genitive. For example, in Book I, cloka 1 of the Nala, वीरसेनसुतः from वीरसेन - Virasena and सुतः for सुतस् -son - son of Virasena or in cl. 2 - मनुजेन्द्राणां from मनुज - a man and इन्द्राणां - genitive plural

of नृ-इन्द्र: chief - chief of men. Again in the same book, çloka 12 सखीमध्ये from सखी friend and मध्ये - locative singular of मध्यम् - the middle.

From these examples it will be seen that the second member receives the inflection and the first member has the relation of genitive to the second.

The second group in the dependent compounds are <u>adjective compounds</u>. In this group, the second member is sometimes an adjective but very often the last word is a participle or a root, which, if it ends in a short vowel, generally adds a त् . This second member usually refers to a noun and stands in any case relation. Having an adjective as the final form in Book I, çloka 3 is अक्षप्रियः from अक्ष die and प्रियः - nominative singular of प्रिय - fond of.

A past participle of the verb मद् forms the second member of the compound in Book VII, çloka 10 अक्षमदसम्मत्तं from अक्ष dice, मद् fury and सम्मत्तं , accusative singular of सम्मत्त maddened.

An example of an adjective compound, ending in a root, is found in Book I, çloka 7 धर्मवित् from धर्म duty, and वित् , nominative singular of विद् , knowing.

B. Descriptive Compounds

The second division of determinative compounds is called descriptive compounds. In this division, the first member is in no distinct case relation but qualifies the second as an adjective or adverb, according as the final word is an adjective or a noun. For example, in Book II, cloka 26, महाराज O great king, from महा for महत् great and राज for राजन्, vocative singular of king.

Sometimes, instead of an adjective, the first member is a noun used with the force of an adjective; thus, ब्रह्मर्षिर् is Book I, cloka 6 for ब्रह्मर्षिः, nominative singular of ब्रह्मर्षि a priest-sage.

Compounds of this kind may express comparison as for example in Book IV, cloka 29, नरव्याघ्र from नर, man, व्याघ्र, vocative singular of व्याघ्र, tiger - man-tiger; that is, a chief among men.

2. <u>Aggregative or Copulative Compounds</u>(Dvandva)

In these dvandva, "pair or couple", two or more nouns are joined together in coordinate construction, as if connected by "and". Sometimes adjectives and very seldom adverbs are joined in this construction.

5. Descriptive Compounds

The second division of determinative compounds is called descriptive compounds. In this division, the first member is in no distinct case relation but qualifies the second as an adjective or adverb, according as the first word is an adjective or a noun. For example, in Book II, stanza 58, [illegible] a great fear, from [illegible] for [illegible] event and [illegible] for [illegible], respectively singular of time.

Conversely, treated as an adjective, the first member is a noun used with the force of an adjective; thus, [illegible] in book I, stanza 6 for [illegible], nominative singular of [illegible] a relative.

Compounds of this kind may express comparison as for example in book IV, stanza 8v, [illegible] from [illegible], [illegible], respectively singular of [illegible], [illegible] - man-tiger: that is, a man more than [illegible].

6. Appositive or Copulative Compounds (Dvandva)

In these dvandva, pairs or groups, two or more terms are joined together in coordinate construction, as if connected by "and". Connecting adjectives and very seldom adverbs are joined in this construction.

These noun compounds in inflection are divided into two classes:-

A. The gender and declension is determined by the final member and is dual, devoting either two or plural, if denoting more than two things. For example, in Book I cl. 29, देवगन्धर्वमानषोरगराक्षसान् is a compound of देव, god, गन्धर्व a Gandarbha or celestial musician, a man, मानुष, a serpent, उरग accusative plural of राक्षसान्, a demon; "gods, Gandarbhas, men, Serpents and Rakshasas." Again in Bk. II, cl. 4 शय्यासनभोगेषु शय्या, a couch, आसन, a seat, भोगेषु locative plural of भोग, a meal; in lying upon a couch or sitting or at meals.

In Bk. XV, cl. 7 वार्ष्णेयजीवलौ nominative dual - Varshneya and Jivala.

B. The compound becomes a neuter singular collective noun without regard to the gender of its parts, as for example दिवारात्रं

3. Secondary adjective compounds

The final member of this type of compound is generally a noun with the value of an adjective. As an adjective, it is inflected in all genders and agrees in gender, number and case with the noun it modifies. These compounds are divided into two groups:-

These noun compounds in Ivrit/Hebrew are divided into two classes:-

A. The number and gender of is determined by the first member and is fixed, according either to or plural. It denotes more than two things. For example, in [illegible] or, so, [illegible] is a compound of [illegible], [illegible], a [illegible] a [illegible] of metaphorical meaning,

a. [illegible], a [illegible],

metaphorical plural of [illegible], a [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] in Ex. 17, ul. 4 [illegible]

[illegible], a [illegible], [illegible], a [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] plural [illegible], a [illegible]; in line [illegible] a [illegible] or [illegible] or [illegible] media.

In Ex. 27, ul. 7 [illegible]

[illegible] - [illegible] and [illegible].

B. The compound becomes a masculine collective noun [illegible] to the number or its part, as for example [illegible]

2. Compound adjective constructs

The first member of this type of compound is usually a noun with the value of an adjective. As an adjective, in its function in all genders and across in number, number and case, with the noun it modifies. More compounds are divided into two groups:-

A. Possessive compounds which are noun compounds of the determinative class, that is, either dependent or descriptive with the added idea of "having", thus making adjectives of them. For example in the Nala, Bk. I, cl. 7 प्रजाकामः having a desire for offspring, from प्रजा offspring, कामः nominative singular of काम desire. Again in Bk. XII, cl. 30 पद्मनिभेक्षणां from पद्म lotus, निभ like, ईक्षणा, nominative singular feminine from ईक्षण, the eye, referring to Damayanti - "having eyes like a lotus."

B. Compounds with the last member dependent syntactically upon the first:-

1. A participial compound, the use of a participle with its object, is found only in Vedic literature.

2. Prepositional compounds, in which the first part of the compound has the value of a preposition and the last member is a noun governed by it as अतिमात्र

The determinative dependent compounds, as before stated, are divided into two groups, noun compounds and adjective compounds. The following examples are divided according to groups as they occur in the story of Nala.

I. Noun Compounds

Book I cl. 1 V 30	वीरसेनसुत	वीरसेन	Virasena	Son of Virasena
XVII 2 XXVI 4		सुत	son	
XII 97	वीरसेननृपसुषा	वीरसेन	Virasena,	daughter-in-law of king Virasena
		नृप	king	
		सुषा	daughter-in-law	
I 2	मनुजेन्द्र	मनुज	man	chief of men
		इन्द्र	chief(Indra)	
XII, 132	मनुजात्मजा	मनुज	man	daughter of man
		आत्मजा	daughter	
XII, 124	मनुजाधिपति	मनुज	man	sovereign of men
		अधिपति	sovereign	
I 2	देवपति	देव	god	lord of the gods
		पति	lord	
II 14, 24 XIX 27	देवराजन्	देव	god	king of the gods
		राजन्	king	

III 22	देवदूत	देव	god	a messenger of the gods
		दूत	messenger	
V 13	देवलिङ्ग	देव	god	the mark or characteristic of a god
		लिङ्ग	mark	
XXIV 40	देवदुन्दुभि	देव	god	drum of the gods
		दुन्दुभि	drum	
	देवसन्निधि	देव	god	in the presence of the gods
		सन्निधि	presence	
II 6 IV 19, 21 XI 6, XII 18 XVII 43	नरेश्वर	नर	man	a lord of men
		ईश्वर	lord	
V 28 VIII 1 XII XXV 8	नराधिप	नर	man	a lord of men
		अधिप	lord	
II 10 XXI 2	भीमशासन	भीम	Bhima	the summons of Bhima
		शासन	Summons	
XII 91	भीमनन्दिनी	भीम	Bhima	daughter of Bhima
		नन्दिनी	daughter	
XVI 6	भीमपुत्रिका	भीम	Bhima	daughter of Bhima
		पुत्रिका	daughter	
XXI 2	भीमवचन	भीम	Bhima	the command of Bhima
		वचन	command	

II 13B	इन्द्रलोक	इन्द्र	Indra	Indra's world
		लोक	world	
II 17	पृथिवीपाल	पृथिवी	earth	earth's protector
		पाल	protector	
II 28,29	रूपसम्पद्	रूप	form	excellence of form
		सम्पद्	excellence	
III 4 V 37	अपाम्पति	अप्	water	lord of the waters
		पति	lord	
III 4	शरीरालकर	शरीर	body	destroyer of the body
		आलकर	destroyer	
III 20	हृच्छयवर्धन	हृच्छय	love	increaser of love
		वर्धन	increaser	
IV 6	पादरजः	पद	foot	foot-dust
		रजस्	dust	
	पादधावन	पद	foot	the washing of the feet
		धावन	washing	
IV 10	भूतग्राम	भूत	spirit	a multitude of spirits
		ग्राम	multitude	
XXIV 32	भूतसाक्षिन्	भूत	spirit	a witness of the spirit
		साक्षिन्	witness	

II 6	दमयन्तीसखीगण	दमयन्ती	Damayanti	the company of the friends of Damayanti
		सखी	friend	
		गण	troop	
I 23	विदर्भनगरी	विदर्भ	Vidarbha	the city of Vidarbha
XIX 10		नगरी	city	
II 21	विदर्भराजन्	विदर्भ	Vidarbha	king of Vidarbha
XII 125		राजन्	king	
IX 36	विदर्भराजा	विदर्भ	Vidarbha	king of Vidarbha
XVII 1		राजा	king	
XII 33	विदर्भराजतनया	विदर्भ	Vidarbha	daughter of king of Vidarbha
		तनया	daughter	
		राजन्	king	
XII 12	विदर्भतनया	विदर्भ	Vidarbha	daughter of Vidarbha
		तनया	daughter	
XII 9	विदर्भाधिपनन्दिनी	विदर्भ	Vidarbha	daughter of the king of Vidarbha
		अधिप	king	
		नन्दिनी	daughter	
XVI 13	विदर्भसरसः	विदर्भ	Vidarbha	a lake of Vidarbha
		सरस्	a lake	

IV 26	पार्थिवसुता	पार्थिव	king	daughter of a king
		सुता	daughter	
XII 60	पार्थिवनन्दिनी	पार्थिव	king	daughter of a king
		नन्दिनी	daughter	
XII 96	पार्थिवात्मजा	पार्थिव	king	the king's own daughter
		आत्मजा	own daughter	
IV 27	विबुधेश्वर	विबुध	god, an immortal	lord of the immortals
		ईश्वर	a lord	
IV 31	विदुशेश्वर	विदुश	immortal	lord of the immortals
		ईश्वर	lord	
V 27	वस्त्रान्त	वस्त्र	garment	the end of a garment
		अन्त	end	
V 7	गिरिगुहा	गिरि	mountain	a mountain cave
		गुहा	cave	
XIII 7	गिरिनदी	गिरि	mountain	a mountain river
		नदी	river	
	गिरिराजन्	गिरि	mountain	a mountain king
		राजन्	king	
	गिरिकूट	गिरि	mountain	the summit of the mountain
		कूट	peak	
			summit	

V 19, X5,20 XII 28,XVI 3 XXIV 25 XXVI 31	निषधाधिप	निषध अधिप	Nishadha, the country ruled by Nala, lord	the lord of Nishadha
IX 13, XII 33, XII 77, XX 32, XXV 18	निषधाधिपति	निषध अधिपति	Nishadha lord	lord of Nishadha
XXI 35	नैषधान्वेषण	नैषध अन्वेषण	Nala the searching for	the search for Nala
V 35	शचीपति	शची पति	Saci(Indra's wife) husband	the husband of Saci
VII 5	अक्षद्यूत	अक्ष द्यूत	dice game	a game of dice
VII 6	पणकाल	पण काल	dice time	time of playing dice
XIV 21 XXV 18	अक्षहृदय	अक्ष हृदय	dice heart profound knowledge	profound knowledge of the dice
VII 8	पणकाल	पण काल	playing with dice time	the time for playing with the dice

XII 79	अरिमर्दन	अरि	enemy	the destroyer
105		मर्दन	destroyer	of the enemy
I 3,22,27 VIII 22 IX 33,25 XII 56,76 XXI 9 XXII 15,24 XXIV 12,31,39 XXVI 3	महीपति	मही	earth	lord of the
		पति	lord	earth
I 3	अक्षौहिणीपति	अक्षौहिणी	a complete army	lord of a complete
		पति	lord	army
I 3	सत्यवादिन्	सत्य	truth	speaker of
VI 10		वादिन्	speaker	the truth
I 12	सखीमध्य	सखी	friend	in the midst
		मध्य	midst	of friends
I 17	अदृष्टकाम	अदृष्ट	not seen	love of the
		काम	love	unseen
I 21	दमयन्तीसकाश	दमयन्ती	Damayanti	in the presence of
		सकाश	presence	Damayanti
I 25	प्रमदावन	प्रमदा	woman	a grove for
		वन	grove	women

VIII 21	नलामात्य	नल	Nala	a minister
		अमात्य	minister	of Nala
VIII 21	नलसारथि	नल	Nala	a charioteer
		सारथि	charioteer	of Nala
XVII 34	नलमार्गण	नल	Nala	the searching
		मार्गण	searching for	for Nala
XII 114	नलपत्नी	नल	Nala	the wife of
		पत्नी	the wife	Nala
XXI 3	नलाश्व	नल	Nala	the horse of
		अश्व	horse	Nala
XXI 3	नलसन्निधि	नल	Nala	the presence of
		सन्निधि	presence	Nala
XXI 5	नलवाजिन्	नल	Nala	the horse of
		वाजिन्	horse	Nala
XXIV 2	नलदर्शनकाङ्क्षा	नल	Nala	the desire of
		दर्शन	seeing	seeing Nala
		काङ्क्षा	desire	
XXIV 3	नलशङ्का	नल	Nala	the suspicion
		शङ्का	suspicion	of Nala
title	नलोपाख्यान	नल	Nala	the story of
		उपाख्यान	story	Nala

X 2	हर्षविवर्धन	हर्ष	joy	an increaser
		विवर्धन	increaser	of joy
X 2	शोकविवर्धन	शोक	sorrow	an increaser
		विवर्धन	increaser	of sorrow
XII 95, 107	शोकनाशन	शोक	sorrow	the remover of
		नाशन	remover	sorrow
X 9	राज्यापहरण	राज्य	kingdom	the deprivation
		अपहरण	deprivation	of kingdom
X 9	सुहृत्त्याग	सुहृत्	friend	the desertion
		त्याग	desertion	of a friend
X 22	वस्त्रावकर्त	वस्त्र	garment	a fragment of
		अवकर्त	fragment	a garment
XI 12	वृक्षमूल	वृक्ष	tree	the root of
		मूल	root	the tree
XI 33	मृगव्याध	मृग	wild beast	a wild beast
XII 1		व्याध	hunter	hunter
XI 36	अग्निशिखा	अग्नि	fire	a flame of fire
		शिखा	flame	
XII 9	वनपन्नग	वन	wood	a wood snake
		पन्नग	snake	

XIII 12	वनगुल्म	वन	the forest	a forest
		गुल्म	shrub	shrub
	वनान्तर	वन	forest	the midst of
		अन्तर	midst	the forest
XII 11	नृपसुता	नृप	king	a king's
		सुता	daughter	daughter
XII 122	नृपात्मजा	नृप	king	a king's
		आत्मजा	daughter	daughter
XII 124	नृपसुषा	नृप	king	a king's
		सुषा	daughter-in-law	daughter-in-law
XII 30	परव्यूहविनाशन	पर	enemy	a destroyer of the ranks of the enemy
		व्यूह	ranks	
		विनाशन	destroyer	
XII, 126	अमित्रगणसूदन	अमित्र	enemy	a destroyer of the host of the enemy
		गण	host	
		सूदन	destroyer	
XII 33	अमित्रघातिन	अमित्र	enemy	a slayer of
		घातिन	slayer	the enemy
XII 35	अरण्यनृपति	अरण्य	forest	a forest king
		नृपति	king	
XII 44	क्षितिपति	क्षिति	earth	lord of the
		पति	lord	earth

XIII 17	रत्नराशि	रत्न	jewels	a heap of jewels
		राशि	a heap	
XIII 23	यक्षाधिप	यक्ष	a Yaksha (a demi-god)	lord of the Yakshas
		अधिप	lord	
XIII 34	भर्तृराज्यापहरण	भर्तृ	husband	the seizure of the husband's kingdom
		राज्य	kingdom	
		अपहरण	the seizure	
XVI 18	भर्तृदर्शनकांक्षा	भर्तृ	husband	the desire of seeing one's husband
		दर्शन	seeing	
		कांक्षा	desire	
XIII 38,39	हस्तियूथ	हस्ति	elephant	a herd of elephants
		यूथ	herd	
XIII 57	चेदिराजपुरी	चेदि	Cedi	the city of king of Cedi
		राज	king	
		पुरी	city	
XVI 35	चेदिपति	चेदि	Cedi	lord of Cedi
		पति	lord	
XIII 58	ग्रामिपुत्र	ग्रामि	a villager	the son of a villager
		पुत्र	son	
XIII 58	राजवेश्मन्	राज	king	the king's house
		वेश्मन्	house	

XVI 7

XII 43	राजभार्या	राज	king	the king's
		भार्या	wife	wife
XXI 28	राजप्रेष्य	राज	king	a king's
		प्रेष्य	messenger	messenger
	राजसमिति	राज	king	the king's
		समिति	assembly	assembly
XIII 63	प्राणेश्वर	प्राण	life	lord of life
		ईश्वर	lord	
XIV 9	नागेन्द्र	नाग	serpent	chief of serpents
		इन्द्र	chief	
XIV 26 XX 35 XXIV 42	नागराज	नाग	serpent	king of serpents
		राज	king	
XIV 10	आकाशदेश	आकाश	the air	the region of
		देश	region	the air
XV 6	अश्वाध्यक्ष	अश्व	horses	master of horses
		अध्यक्ष	master	
XVI 8	धूमजाल	धूम	cloud, mist	a film of mist
		जाल	film	
XVI 13	दैवदोष	दैव	destiny	the fault of
		दोष	fault	destiny
XVII 4	पुत्रनिवेशन	पुत्र	son	the son's abode
		निवेशन	abode	

XII 61	तापसारण्य	ताप	a hermit	a wood
		अरण्य	wood	of hermits
XII 64,98	आश्रममण्डल	आश्रम	a hermitage	the circle of
		मण्डल	a circle	a hermitage
XII 103	पर्वतराट्	पर्वत	mountain	a mountain
		राट्	king	king
XII 114	जनमध्य	जन	men	the midst of
		मध्य	midst	the men
XVII 36	जनसंसद्	जन	men	an assembly
		संसद्	an assembly	of men
	जनसङ्घ्य	जन	men	the destruction
		सङ्घ्य	destruction	of men
XIII 9	नगाग्रम्	नग	a mountain	a mountain
		अग्रम्	top	top
XIII 15	सार्वमण्डल	सार्व	caravan	the circle of
			assembled body	the caravan
		मण्डल		
XIII 16	त्रैलोक्यभय	त्रैलोक्य	three worlds	causer of fear
	कारकः	भय	fear	of the three
		कारक	causer	worlds
	त्रैलोक्यराज्य	त्रैलोक्य	the three worlds	the kingdom
		राज्य	kingdom	of the three
				worlds
XII 75	भयकर्तृ	भय	fear	a causer of
		कर्तृ	causer	fear

XVII 14	दशार्णाधिपति	दशार्ण	the country of Darsana	a ruler of Darsana
		अधिपति	a sovereign	
XVII 22	मातृष्वसृ	मातृ	mother	a maternal aunt
		ष्वसृ	sister	
XVII 42	मद्भाग्यसञ्चय	मत्	my	the ruin of my fortunes
		भाग्य	fortune	
		संचय	ruin	
XVIII 6	मिष्टकर्तृ	मिष्ट	a sweetmeat	a maker of dainties, a skilful cook
		कर्तृ	a maker	
XIV 2	हयतत्त्वज्ञ	हय	a horse	a knower of the nature of horses
		तत्त्व	nature	
		ज्ञ	a knower	
XIX 26,36	हयसङ्ग्रहण	हय	horse	the curbing of horses
		सङ्ग्रहण	curbing	
XX 28	हयज्ञान	हय	horse	the knowledge of horses
		ज्ञान	knowledge	
XXI 6	हयनिर्घोष	हय	horse	the noise of horses
		निर्घोष	noise	
XIX 6	स्त्रीस्वभावश	स्त्री	woman	a woman's nature
		स्वभावश	nature	
XXI 20	स्त्रीमन्त्र	स्त्री	a woman	the stratagem of a woman
		मन्त्र	stratagem	

XIX 11	भाङ्गासुरिनृपाज्ञा	भाङ्गासुरि	the son of Bhangasura	the command of the king Bhangasura
		नृप	a king	
		आज्ञा	a command	
XIX 26	रथघोष	रथ	chariot	the rumbling
XXI 2,4		घोष	rumbling noise	of chariots
XXI 32	रथनिस्वन	रथ	a chariot	the sound of
		निस्वन	a sound	a chariot
XXI 29	रथशाला	रथ	a chariot	a chariot house
		शाला	house	
XXI 3,7, 8,33,34	रथनिर्घोष	रथ	a chariot	the rattling of
		निर्घोष	rattling	. chariots
XIX 33	गात्रवैरूप्यता	गात्र	limbs, body	deformity
		वैरूप्यता	deformity	of body
XIX 34	वयःप्रमाण	वय	age	length of age
		प्रमाण	length	
XX 28	कार्यगौरव	कार्य	business	the importance of the business
		गौरव	importance	
XX 31	शापाग्नि	शाप	curse	a fiery curse
		अग्नि	fire	
XX 41	कलिसंश्रय	कलि	Kali	the entrance
		संश्रय	entrance	of Kali

XXI 5	जलदागम	जलद	a cloud(water-giver)	the approach
		आगम	approach	of clouds
XXI 23	स्वयंवरकथा	स्वयंवर	a Svayamvara	the declaration
		कथा	talk	of a Svayamvara
XXI 23	विप्रसमागम	विप्र	a Brahman	a concourse
		समागम	a concourse	of Brahmans
XXI 23	कोशाधिप	कोशल	Kosala	lord of Kosala
		अधिप	lord	
XXII 4	पर्णादवचन	पर्णाद	Parnada	the speech of
		वचन	speech	Parnada
XXII 17	नारीवाक्य	नारी	woman	a woman's
		वाक्य	word	word
XXIII 12	तृणमुष्टि	तृण	grass	a handful
		मुष्टि	a handful	of grass
XXIV 23	नृपतिशासन	नृपति	king	the king's decree
		शासन	decree	
XXIV 28	ऋतुपर्णनिवेशन	ऋतुपर्ण	Rituparna	the abode of
		निवेशन	abode	Rituparna
XXIV 37	शीलनिधि	शील	virtue	a treasure
		निधि	treasure	of virtue

XXIV 40	पुष्पवृष्टि	पुष्प	flowers	a shower
		वृष्टि	shower	of flowers
XII 24	अरिकर्षण	अरि	enemy	the annoyer
		कर्षण	annoyer	of the enemy

VIII, 5				
6, 10	नलशासन	नल	Nala	the command of
		शासन	command	Nala

I 31, 32 IV 22 X 8, XI 31 XII 78, XIII 72, XIV 1, XVI 36, XVII 10,18, 26,50 XVIII 14, XIX 22, XXI 35, XXV 19	विशाम्पति	विश्	a man, (Vaisya) caste	lord of men
		पति	lord	

II. Adjective Compounds

Bk I cl. 1.	अश्वकोविद्	अश्व	horse	skilled in training horses
		कोविद्	skilled	
I 3 XII 50	वेदविद्	वेद	the Veda	knowing the Vedas
		विद्	a knowing	
I 3	अक्षप्रिय	अक्ष	dice	fond of the dice
		प्रिय	fond of	
VII 10	अक्षमदसम्पन्न	अक्ष	dice	maddened with passion for the dice
		मद	passion for	
		सम्पन्न	maddened	
XX 26	अक्षहृदयज्ञ	अक्ष	dice	acquainted with the knowledge of dice
		हृदय	knowledge	
		ज्ञ	acquainted with	
I 7 XII 46	धर्मविद्	धर्म	duty	knowing one's duty
		विद्	knowing	
VII 13	धर्मार्थदर्शिन	धर्म	justice	regarding the interest of justice
		अर्थ	interest	
		दर्शिन्	regarding	
I 13	रूपसम्पन्न	रूप	beauty	endowed with beauty
		सम्पन्न	from पद्	
			with सम्	
			endowed with	

XX 44	रूपमात्रवियोजित	रूप	form	deprived only of form
		मात्र	merely	
		वियोजित	deprived of	
I 14	चित्तप्रमाथिन्	चित्त	soul, mind	agitating the soul
		प्रमाथिन्	agitating	
I 19	जातरूपपरिष्कृत	जातरूप	gold	adorned with gold
		परिष्कृत	adorned	
I 24 II 12	सखीगणावृत	सखी	a female friend	surrounded by a crowd of friends
		गण	crowd	
		आवृत	surrounded	
II 2	चिन्तापर	चिन्ता	thought,	lost in thought
		पर	principally engaged in	
II 2	निःश्वासपरम	निःश्वास	sighing	constantly sighing
		पर	principally engaged in	
II 3	ध्यानपर	ध्यान	meditation	devoted to meditation
		पर	devoted to	
II 13	ऋषिसत्तम	ऋषि	a sage	best of sages
		सत्तम	best	
III 16	विस्मयान्वित	विस्मय	admiration	filled with admiration
		अन्वित	filled with	

XX 24	विस्मयाविष्ट	विस्मय	wonder	filled with wonder
		आविष्ट	filled with	
III 25	सुरसत्तम	सुर	a god	best of the gods
IV 7,28		सत्तम	best	
IV 18	बाष्याकुल	बाष्प	tears,	tear-confused
		आकुल	confused	
VII 14	बाष्यकल	बाष्प	tears,	voice choked with tears
		कल	low in tone	
XII 101	बाष्यसन्दिग्ध	बाष्प	tears	voice choked with weeping
~~XXII~~ 24		सन्दिग्ध	indistinct	
IV 20	नरश्रेष्ठ	नर	man	best of men
XII 15 28		श्रेष्ठ	best	
V 2	इच्छयपीडित	इच्छय	love	tormented by love
		पीडित	tormented	
V 3	कनकस्तम्भरुचिर	कनक	gold	shining with golden columns
		स्तम्भ	column	
		रुचिर	shining	
V 25	रजःस्वेदसमन्वित	रजः	dust	"dust-soiled, moist with sweat."
		स्वेद	perspiration	
		समन्वित	possessing	

VI 5	क्रोधसमन्वित	क्रोध	anger,	filled with
		समन्वित	filled with	anger
VI 10	अहिंसानिरत	अहिंसा	kindness	devoted to
		निरत	devoted to	kindness
VII 2	अन्तरप्रेप्सु	अन्तर	opportune moment	anxious to obtain the opportune moment
		प्रेप्सु	desirous of obtaining	devotion to one's king placed first
VII 15	राजभक्तिपुरस्कृत	राजन्	king,	
		भक्ति	devotion to,	
		पुरस्कृत	placed in front	
VIII 9	पुण्यश्लोकपराङ्मुख	पुण्यश्लोक	Punyasloka (Nala)	having the face averse to Nala
		पराङ्मुख	having face averted to	
X 6	पांशुगुण्ठित	पांशु	dust	covered with dust
		गुण्ठित	covered	
XI 12	श्रमकर्षित	श्रम	fatigue	worn out with fatigue
		कर्षित	worn out	paralysed by fatigue
	श्रममोहित	श्रम	fatigue	
		मोहित	paralysed	
XI 15	शोकसन्तप्त	शोक	sorrow	consumed by sorrow
		सन्तप्त	consumed	

XII 28, 34 XVI 32, 33 XVI	शोककर्षित	शोक	sorrow	harassed by sorrow
		कर्षित	harassed	
XII 59	शोकविनाशिन्	शोक	sorrow	removing sorrow
		विनाशिन्	removing	
XXIV 56	शोकपरिप्लुत	शोक	sorrow	overwhelmed with sorrow
		परिप्लुत	overwhelmed	
XI 18	श्वापदसेवित	श्वापद	a beast of prey	infested by beasts of prey
		सेवित	infested by	
XV 19	श्वापदाचरित	श्वापद	a beast of prey	overrun with beasts of prey
		आचरित	infested overrun	
XI 39	अग्निदग्ध	अग्नि	fire	burned by fire
		दग्ध	burnt	
XII 2	नानापक्षिगणाकीर्ण	नाना	various	filled with flocks of various kinds of birds
		पक्षिन्	bird	
		गण	filled with	
		आकीर्ण	flock	

XIII 3	नानापक्षिनिषेवित	नाना	various	frequented by
		पक्षि	birds	various birds
		निषेवित	frequented by	
XII 6	नानाधातुसमाकीर्ण	नाना	various	filled with
		धातु	mineral	various kinds
		समाकीर्ण	filled with	of minerals
XII 52	भर्तृहीन	भर्तृ	husband	abandoned by
		हीन	abandoned	a husband
XII 100	भर्तृशोकपर	भर्तृ	husband	absorbed in
		शोक	grief	grief for
		पर	absorbed	one's husband
XII 11, 122	भर्तृव्यसनपीडित	भर्तृ	husband	grieved at a husband's calamity
		व्यसन	calamity	
		पीडित	grieved	
XII 90	भर्तृशोकाभिपीडित	भर्तृ	husband	afflicted with sorrow for one's husband
		शोक	sorrow	
		अभिपीडित	afflicted	
XII 35	मृगश्रेष्ठ	मृग	beast	best of beasts
		श्रेष्ठ	best	
XII 42, 51,53	अचलश्रेष्ठ	अचल	a mountain	best of mountains
		श्रेष्ठ	best	best of kings
XII 45	पार्थिवश्रेष्ठ	पार्थिव	a king	best of kings
		श्रेष्ठ	best	

XII 46	वीर्यसम्पन्न	वीर्य	valour	endowed with
		सम्पन्न	endowed with	valour
XII 60	गिरिश्रेष्ठ	गिरि	mountain	best of
		श्रेष्ठ	best	mountains
XII 62	दमशौचसमन्वित	दम	self-command	endowed with self-control
		शौच	purity	and purity
		समन्वित	endowed with	
XII 64	तापसाध्युषित	तापस	hermit	inhabited by a hermit
		अध्युषित	inhabited	
XII 65	शाखामृगगणायुत	शाखामृग	monkey	filled with a troop of
		गण	troop	monkeys
		आयुत	filled with	
XII 67	वीरसेनसुतप्रिय	वीरसेन	Virasena	beloved son
		सुत	son	of Virasena
		प्रिय	beloved	
XII 78	देवताभ्यर्चनपर	देवता	a deity	devoted to the worship of
		अभ्यर्चन	worship	a deity
		पर	devoted to	
XII 79	अस्त्रविद्	अस्त्र	a weapon	skilled in
		विद्	knowing	weapons

XII 80	नृपश्रेष्ठ	नृप	king	best of kings
		श्रेष्ठ	best	
XII 90	रिपुनिपातिन्	रिपु	an enemy	causing the enemy to fall
		निपातिन्	causing to fall	
XII 99	द्विजनिषेवित	द्विज	a bird	inhabited
		निषेवित	inhabited by	by birds
XII 102	पल्लवापीडित	पल्लव	bud	laden with
		आपीडित	laden	buds
XII 102	तरुश्रेष्ठ	तरु	tree	best of trees
		श्रेष्ठ	best	
XII 113	चक्रवाकोपकूजित	चक्रवाक	the Cakravaka or Brahmany duck	made resonant with the cry of the Cakravaka
		उपकूजित	made resonant with the cry	
XII 115	वस्त्रार्धसंवृत	वस्त्र	garment	clothed in half
		अर्ध	half	a garment
		संवृत	clothed	
	वस्त्रार्धसंवीत	वस्त्र	garment	clothed in half
		अर्ध	half	a garment
		संवीत	clothed	

	वस्त्रार्धपावृत	वस्त्र	garment	covered with
		अर्ध	half	half a garment
		पावृत	covered	
XIII 2	पद्मसौगन्धिक	पद्म	lotuses	fragrant with
		सौगन्धिक	fragrant	lotuses
XIII 7	मदप्रस्रवणाविल	मद	the juice that flows from an elephant's temples	turbid with the oozing moisture from the elephant's temples
		प्रस्रवण	oozing	
		आविल	turbid	
XIII 12	निद्रान्ध	निद्रा	sleep	blind with
		अन्ध	blind	sleep
XIII 13	पदातिजनसङ्कुल	पदाति	a pedestrian	mingled with
		जन	a person	men on foot
		सङ्कुल	mingled	
XIV 5	मन्युपरीत	मन्यु	anger	filled with
		परीत	filled with	anger
XIV 9	दावविवर्जित	दाव	fire	free from
		विवर्जित	abandoned by, free from	fire
XV 14	असुखपीडि	असुख	sorrow	afflicted by sorrow
		पीडित	afflicted	
	असुखाविष्ट	असुख	sorrow	affected by
		आविष्ट	affected by	sorrow

XVI 14	पतिशोकाकुल	पति	lord	agitated by sorrow for one's lord
		शोक	sorrow	
		आकुल	agitates	
XVI 15	हस्तिहस्तपरामृष्ट	हस्तिन्	elephant	struck by the trunk of an elephant
		हस्त	the trunk of an elephant	
		परामृष्ट	struck	
XVI 23	राज्यपरिभ्रष्ट	राज्य	kingdom	deprived of kingdom
		परिभ्रष्ट	deprived of	
XVII 8	वपुर्मलसमावृत	वपुः	the body	the body, covered with dirt
		मल	dirt	
		समावृत	covered over	
XVII 23	भारतश्रेष्ठ	भारत	Bharata, (the king to whom the story of Nala is related)	best of the descendants of Bharata
		श्रेष्ठ	best	
XVIII				
XIX	कोपसमन्वित	कोप	anger	affected by anger
		समन्वित	affected by	
XXI 15	प्रियविनाकृत	प्रिय	dear, beloved	abandoned by one's beloved
		विनाकृत	abandoned	
XXI 18	रथोत्तम	रथ	chariot	best of chariots
		उत्तम	best	

XXI 29	वार्ष्णेयसहित	वार्ष्णेय	Varshneya	accompanied
		सहित	accompanied by	by Varshneya
XXII 23	अश्रुपूर्ण	अश्रु	tears	filled with
		पूर्ण	full	tears
			filled with	
XXIV 7	अश्रुपरिप्लुत	अश्रु	tears	bathed in
		परिप्लुत	bathed	tears
XXII 29	व्यसनाप्लुत	व्यसन	calamity	overwhelmed
		आप्लुत	overwhelmed	with calamity
			with	
XXV 9	बुद्धिसम्मित	बुद्धि	understanding	with an equal measure of
		सम्मित	of equal	understanding
			measure with	prescribed by rule
XXV 17	विधिदृष्ट	विधि	rule	
		दृष्ट	prescribed	

From the above tabulation it may be seen that the use of the tatpurusha compounds is frequent. As to the comparative frequency of the noun or adjective group, the noun compounds are more common. Of the forms tabulated, one hundred fifty-six are noun compounds and eighty-nine adjective compounds. In the adjective compounds, the final member is more often a participle than an adjective, as अक्षप्रियः or a root as in वेदविद्.

The same compound is often given repeated use within a book but certain compounds seem to be frequently repeated throughout the story. The noun compound most frequently used is विशाम्पते, a lord of men, in the vocative form, addressed by Vṛihadasva to Yudhishthira, to whom the story of Nala is being related. महीपतिः lord of the earth, and नरेश्वरः are next in order of frequency.

Of the adjective compounds, there is frequent repetition within a book but less repeated use throughout the story. The compound used most often is नरश्रेष्ठ o best of men. The final form श्रेष्ठ is common throughout the Nala with any number of different nouns used as the first member of the compound.

From the above tabulation it may be seen that the use of the indefinite compounds is frequent. As to the comparative frequency of the noun or adjective roots, the noun compounds are more common. Of the roots tabulated, one hundred fifty-six are noun compounds and eighty-nine adjective compounds. In the adjective compounds, the final morpheme is more often a particle than an adjective, as [illegible] or a verb is in [illegible].

The verb compound is often given reduplication with a back out verbal compounds seem to be frequently repeated throughout the story. The noun compound most frequently used is [illegible], a load of wood, in the active form, expressed by yiishaave to yishaahdie, to chop the stick, or Ahaie is being relaxed. [illegible] load of the stick, and [illegible] are used in order of frequency.

In the adjective compounds, there is frequent repetition within a body but less frequent use throughout the story. The commonest used word order is [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]. The final form [illegible] is common throughout the text, with a few of different roots used as the first member of the compound.